

26 LIVES ARE LOST BY SINKING OF HESPERIAN

Vessel Went Down Sunday
While Being Towed to
Port.

ALL THE MAIL WAS LOST.

Vessel Carried 3,545 Bags of Mail,
Much of It From Neutral
Countries.

Queenstown, Sept. 6.—Six second cabin passengers, six third cabin passengers and 13 of the crew of the steamer Hesperian, torpedoed 150 miles off Queenstown Saturday evening, were unaccounted for tonight, according to revised figures issued by the Allan Line. This brings the probable death list, including Miss Carberry of St. Johns, Newfoundland, whose body is here, up to 26.

The captain of the Hesperian remained by his ship until it sank, while being taken into port. He declined to comment on the disaster for publication. Any official statement as to whether he believes his ship was a victim of a torpedo or a mine must come from the admiralty, although the captain is quoted as having told an Allan Line official today that the Hesperian was torpedoed.

Most of the survivors, passengers and crew will leave Queenstown tomorrow by special train and boat for Liverpool.

Captain Main and the officers who remained aboard the steamer while efforts were being made to tow her to port were able to save some of their effects before the ship plunged to the bottom, 70 miles southwest of Fastnet, not far from the scene of the attack, taking with her 3,545 bags of mail, much of it originating in neutral countries.

The flooding of the forward compartments, which caused the Hesperian to sink so much by the head as to throw the propellers out of the water, made the task of towing her to Queenstown impossible in the rough sea.

The names of the missing second cabin passengers follow: Miss Bannister, Mrs. Fisher, Joseph Fowler, Mrs. Hannah Fowler, Maria Jenkins and Miss Murray.

Ship Went Down.

London, Sept. 6.—The Allan Line steamer Hesperian sank at 6:45 o'clock this morning within a few miles of Queenstown, after Captain Main and a volunteer rescue crew of 25 had made a brave fight to bring the crippled ship into port. During the night the Hesperian settled gradually by the head. Daylight showed the decks awash, and the liner about to take the final plunge.

The captain and crew were taken off by rescue boats and landed later in Queenstown by the steamer Empress.

HIS BODY RECOVERED.

Young Leon Motz Was Drowned on August 27.

Rock Hill Special to Charleston News and Courier, Sept. 5.—The body of Leon Motz, who was drowned in the Catawba river Friday, August 27, was found yesterday by some boys who went to attend a fish basket. The point at which the discovery was made was on James A. Barber's plantation, between three and four miles below where young Motz was drowned eight days ago, while he, also, was attending a fish basket. When the young man was drowned he had grasped the basket and this was torn loose from its anchorage by the combined weight of his body and the basket in the swirling water of the flooded river as he was carried down. It is stated that when the body was found the hands still held the basket in the death grip. The badly disfigured but recognizable remains were brought to the city this afternoon, and interred in Laurelwood cemetery. The condition of O. Motz, the older brother, who was with the drowned man at the time of the accident, is still pitiable. He has not been rational since he left the river after seeing his brother go down.

ROCK HILL'S MAYOR BUILDS FLOUR MILL

James C. Hardin Starts Construction of Plant—Will Help the Farmers.

Rock Hill Special to The State, Sept. 4.—Mayor James C. Hardin, one of the most progressive of Rock Hill's younger business men, announced yesterday that he would on Monday begin the erection of a building to be used as a flour mill. Mr. Hardin states that the machinery and other equipment for the mill has already been shipped and he expects to have the mill in operation not later than the first of October.

Mr. Hardin has for some time been considering the erection of a mill in this city. The increasing quantity of grain raised in the county this year made a mill an imperative necessity in this city, as some farmers in the eastern part of the county had to travel 20 miles to have their wheat and corn ground. He has visited mills in different places, studying the methods used and inspecting the machinery. His idea was to equip the local mill with the most modern machinery and turn out a grade of flour the equal of that made anywhere.

The mill will have a capacity of 25 barrels daily at the start, but the building will be so constructed that the capacity can easily be doubled. The building will be two stories with basement and attic, the latter being for the purpose of installing storage bins if necessary. The flour will be bolted, but no bleaching will be used. Provision will also be made for grinding corn, the old fashioned millstones being used for this purpose. An expert miller will be secured to operate the mill.

GERMANS EXPECTED TO TAKE RIGA SOON

English Military Critics Believe Fall of Baltic Seaport is Imminent.

London, Sept. 6.—The menace to Riga, the Russian Baltic seaport, is becoming more serious. The Germans will hold the bridgehead at Friedrichstadt, the occupation of which effectively cuts off Riga's railway communication to the south, while German aircraft are active in the gulf, perhaps presaging another naval clash as part of a concerted German land and sea move to complete the isolation of the city and force its abandonment by the Russians.

According to an unofficial Berlin dispatch, received by way of Copenhagen, the Germans claim possession of the gulf, the Russians having abandoned Dago, the northernmost of the three islands just outside the gulf.

Berlin's official communication today claims no further progress by Von Hindenburg from the Baltic to Grodno, but thence southward the armies of Prince Leopold and Field Marshal Von Mackensen are said to be moving forward, while the Austrian official statement covering the battle line farther south and east records nothing but Teutonic gains.

The great artillery duel in the west goes on unabated, with the French and presumably the British the aggressors. The fact that it has continued for a fortnight unabated leads to the belief in some quarters that it may mean preparation for an allied offensive before the approach of cold weather. The lavish use of shells by the French would seem to indicate some great undertaking, but the plan is not yet apparent to the general public.

WOODMEN AT CHARLOTTE.

Twenty-One Camps Pitching Their Tents.

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 6.—Twenty-one companies of Woodmen of the World, comprising two regiments, representing North and South Carolina, were pitching their tents today for a week's annual encampment here. E. B. Laws of Kingston, N. C., is in charge of the preliminary plans of the camp. Col. C. L. Mather of Omaha, Neb., will be in charge of the opening exercises.

Governor Manning of South Carolina and Governor Craig of North Carolina will be honored guests on Thursday, when the prize drills are to take place.

SPLENDID ADDRESSES BY SOUTH CAROLINIANS

Congressman Lever, Col. E. J. Watson, Lieut. Gov. Bethea and J. T. Roddey Speak.

GIVE EXCELLENT ADVICE.

The Morning Attractions Feature of Lancaster's First Chautauqua.

The Radcliffe Chautauqua gave much pleasure to our people and we hope that it was profitable as well. The program was varied and some features of it most interesting, but many of our people enjoyed the addresses on Friday and Saturday mornings more than any of the other attractions. There was so much that was practical and helpful for these speakers were all native South Carolinians and well acquainted with our needs. Mr. R. E. Wylie presided as chairman and introduced the speakers. Hon. A. F. Lever, congressman from the seventh congressional district, was the first speaker Friday and the people of Lancaster county enjoyed their first opportunity of hearing this able young man. Mr. Lever prefaced his remarks by congratulating the town upon its evidence of development and the county upon the strides it has made, particularly in road improvement. This talk in Lancaster was the third Mr. Lever made last week and the eighty-third during the spring and summer. He described in an amusing way his first public speech, told other jokes at his own expense and at the expense of Colonel Watson, the second speaker. Mr. Lever launched at once into a discussion of the outlook for cotton, which he believes is very bright. He spoke first of the outbreak of the war last year, of how suddenly it came and compared its effect upon business with the effect of a monkey-wrench thrown into a piece of finely adjusted machinery. Three great cotton exchanges closed their doors in order to prevent ruin, and sources of revenue ceased. About the first of August, 1914, the people of the South were about to begin marketing the largest cotton crop ever made, when combined circumstances for more than thirty days totally destroyed the cotton market of the world. Money could not be had from banks or anywhere else. Currency was issued but did not entirely relieve the situation. A condition of panic seized upon the people of the South. They were ready to sell their cotton at any price. The condition financially was worse than the condition which faced the South immediately after the war. In contrast to this, Congressman Lever described the situation today, when, instead of no credit, credit facilities were never better. Banks are in better condition than ever in the history of the country. "You have a federal reserve system which for the first time recognizes the paper of the farmer as of equal importance and strength as the paper of anybody else. For the first time the government has taken the banking system, mobilized it and put it under the control of the government. It has taken the grip of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago off of the people. When currency is needed in the South it can be transferred from New York and other centers to the regional banks at Richmond and elsewhere in the South," explained Mr. Lever, adding "As far as money and credit are concerned, the South need have no fear." He praised the new system by which the farmer may warehouse his cotton and present his warehouse receipt to the bank which as a matter of self-interest, should make loans on the warehouse receipts. "Since every business in the South is dependent on the financial strength of the farmer, the administration," said Mr. Lever, "is using all the influence it has to get money for the farmer at the lowest price." He said further that the money proposed to be put in the banks of the South should be loaned at a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent. "This," he declared, "is the first time a President has had

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MARTIAL LAW DECLARED IN CAPITAL OF HAITI

Step Necessary on Account of Foreign Influences Blocking American Plans.

IN ALL BUT TWO PORTS.

Martial Law Will Not Interfere With Proceedings of the Government and Congress of Haiti.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Foreign influences in Haiti, working to block the plans of the United States to pacify the republic and rehabilitate its finances under American supervision, have made it necessary to declare martial law in Port-au-Prince, the capital, and practically all but two of the country's open ports.

Rear Admiral Caperton, acting within his general instructions, declared martial law today, and explained that his action was taken because of a situation beyond the control of the local government.

For reasons of international policy the state department will not disclose information received on the subject. There recently have been persistent reports that so marked has been the effect of the activities of foreign agents on members of the Haitian Congress and government that the state department found it necessary to hurry its policy of educating the people to an appreciation of the benefits of American financial control, with its protection against insistent foreign creditors.

FRANCE BIG CREDITOR.

France is among the largest of Haiti's creditors, her citizens being said to have about \$20,000,000 in Haitian national bonds, besides large mercantile and banking interests in the republic.

Ambassador Jusserand yesterday assured the state department of French approval of any plans which would result in establishment of a stable and responsible government in Haiti.

The state department did not attempt to initiate its Haitian policy until it had received assurances that President d'Artiguenave could carry it through successfully.

However, after the movement was under way and the proposed treaty was ready for the Haitian Congress, opposition developed in unexpected quarters. It is said to have been traced to foreign influences. Admiral Caperton, it is assumed, felt the best way to check the anti-American agitation and insure acceptance of the treaty would be to take measures to prevent disorder.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

It is said by officials that under martial law the navy's functions will be limited for the present to maintenance of order and collections of customs. On the other hand, it is expected there will be no further delay in consideration by the Haitian Congress of the treaty. As soon as favorable action has been taken a modus vivendi will be arranged whereby the United States will be empowered immediately to organize a native constabulary under American officers and to regulate the republic's finances.

For administration of the six customs houses already under American control the navy department has sent eleven officers of the pay corps.

Senor Menos, the Haitian minister, asked Secretary Lansing today for explanation of the seizure of the Haitian customs houses. He said his government had informed him that the seizure had caused much excitement among the Haitian people.

Secretary Lansing's reply was not disclosed, but the minister later stated he "hoped" the explanation of the state department would be satisfactory.

CAPERTON'S MESSAGE.

Admiral Caperton's proclamation forwarded to the navy department says:

"Information has been received from most reliable sources that the present government of Haiti is confronted with conditions it is unable to control, which require different measures than those heretofore applied.

"The martial law," said the admiral's proclamation, "will not be deemed or taken to interfere with

BORDER SITUATION BECOMES MENACE

Approximately Guerrilla Warfare Between Mexicans and Americans.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Border raids, now approximately guerrilla warfare between Mexicans and American troops and Texas Rangers, have overshadowed the internal political situation in Mexico, and in the view of American citizens have become a menace to the already strained relations between the two countries.

Although Major General Funston, in charge of troops at the border, has practically all the mobile forces in the United States under his command, today's reports of firing across the frontier and encounters with the raiders led to discussion among administration officials as to whether some more positive measures should not be taken.

Army officers recalled that General Taylor in 1846 took stern steps to quell a situation which was almost the same.

There were no official advices to support reports that Mexican troops were massing along the northeast border of Texas, but the question of protecting the line was regarded with growing apprehension. The military commanders in that section deny that any of their men are among the raiders, but it has been reported that some of those killed wore uniforms.

General Carranza's reply to the Pan-American peace appeal still was lacking today, and among his supporters here it was predicted it would be a rejection.

CONVICT TIDWELL OF MANSLAUGHTER

Greenville Jurors Finally Reach Verdict—Motion for New Trial Refused.

Greenville Special to The State, Sept. 4.—George W. Tidwell, aged 53, was found guilty of manslaughter today after the jury had deliberated nearly 24 hours and was recommended to the mercy of the court. Judge Prince thereupon sentenced Tidwell, who, on March 12, 1914, killed R. Emmett Walker, to serve seven years in the state penitentiary or upon the public works of Greenville, the prisoner being left free to take his choice.

The verdict was announced by the jury upon the convening of court this morning. The 12 men had been out since 10:30 Friday morning. It is said that until the last few minutes six of the jurors held out for acquittal.

This was the second time Tidwell has been tried. In May, 1914, he was tried and sentenced to 12 years. His sentence was subsequently reduced to seven years by the governor. Counsel for Tidwell announced that an appeal would be taken. Judge Prince overruled the motion for a new trial. He admitted Tidwell to bail in the sum of \$5,000, pending the next session of the supreme court.

"Goethals Day" Tuesday.

San Francisco, Sept. 4.—In honor of Major General George W. Goethals, who was in charge of the construction of the Panama canal, the Panama-Pacific Exposition has fixed next Tuesday as "Goethals Day." General Goethals, who arrived yesterday, will preside over sessions of the International Engineering Congress.

The proceedings of the constitutional government and Congress of Haiti, or with the administration of justice in the courts of law existing therein; which do not affect the military operations or the authorities of the government of the United States of America.

"All the municipal and other civil employees are, therefore, requested to continue in their present vocations without change; and the military authorities will not interfere in the functions of the civil administration and the courts, except in so far as relates to persons violating military orders or regulations or otherwise interfering with the exercise of military authority.

"All peaceful citizens can confidently pursue their usual occupations, feeling that they will be protected in their personal rights and property, as well as in their proper social relations."

PATROL ON BORDER MADE 4,000 STRONG

Gravity of Situation Relieved by Removal of Carranza Troops From River.

TWO MORE BANDITS SHOT.

Several Troop Trains Arrive With Reinforcements For General Funston's Army.

Brownsville, Texas, Sept. 5.—Two American bandits were shot today by American soldiers, who returned the Mexicans' fire across the Rio Grande at Cavazos Crossing, about forty miles above here. At the same time the gravity of the situation was somewhat relieved by the active co-operation of Carranza military authorities, who removed Carranza troops from the river bank at Cavazos Crossing.

Several troops trains arrived here today, the beginning of a movement which will increase the United States border patrol to 4,000 men.

Colonel Bullard said today that last night's order calling all troops at Fort Brown to quarters was issued to have a force quickly available to send to points along the railroad near Brownsville, where it had been reported Mexicans were cutting wires, and railroad bridges were threatened with damage. The night passed without any incident which necessitated ordering out the troops.

The troops which arrived today, the 4th infantry, will be stationed at Fort Brown here, the 26th infantry moving to Harlingen, twenty-five miles north of this city and within quick reach of all the disturbed area. Col. Robert L. Bullard, in command of the border patrol, has established his headquarters at Harlingen. Col. A. P. Bloskorn taking command of the troops here.

MAJOR HAY ARRIVES. Major William Hay, chief of staff of the department of the South, also arrived today.

One Carranza officer and a civilian are known to have been killed in yesterday's fighting at Cavazos Crossing. At least a dozen other Mexicans were seen to fall during the fighting and were believed to have been killed or wounded.

Only one American soldier was wounded. His injuries are not serious.

Today's engagement was brief, the Mexicans, believed to have been part of a band which last week looted several stores near Mission, Texas, retiring after two of their number were wounded. The Mexicans opened the fight by firing on an American soldier stationed in a tree to observe movements on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. None of the Americans were wounded.

Earlier in the day a detachment of Mexican troops assembled at the river crossing, but they were withdrawn when Colonel Bullard reported their presence to the Carranza consul here.

FOUR KNOWN DEAD.

West Indian Hurricane Sweeps Western and Southern Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 4.—With four known dead and heavy damage to crops, the West Indian hurricane, which today turned inland from the Gulf of Mexico on the western coast of Florida, tonight was sweeping over western and southern Georgia. High winds and driving rains were reported from many places.

As far north as Atlanta the wind reach a velocity unofficially estimated at fifty miles an hour. A number of plate glass windows were blown out in the business section here and minor damage done property in outlying sections.

Ten telegraph poles were blown down between here and College Park, causing slight delay to train schedules.

The four known dead were negroes who perished in a tornado which swept through Marshallville, Ga., in the southwestern part of the state, shortly after noon. Considerable property damage was done here.

The twentieth national convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers opened in Omaha yesterday.